

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Case No. 10-03037-FLK13

In re: Debtor*

Robert C. Rodriguez
108 New Gate Drive
Prosser, WA 99350

Emily Rodriguez
fka Emily Cisneros
108 New Gate Drive
Prosser, WA 99350

Last four digits of Social Security or other Individual Taxpayer–Identification No(s)(if any):

xxx-xx-4622

xxx-xx-9164

Employer's Tax I.D. No.:

DISCHARGE OF DEBTOR AFTER COMPLETION OF CHAPTER 13 PLAN

It appearing that the debtor is entitled to a discharge,

IT IS ORDERED:

The debtor is granted a discharge under section 1328(a) of title 11, United States Code, (the Bankruptcy Code).

BY THE COURT

Dated: 7/17/13

Frank L Kurtz
United States Bankruptcy Judge

SEE THE BACK OF THIS ORDER FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

**Set forth all names, including trade names, used by the debtors within the last 8 years. For joint debtors, set forth the last four digits of both debtors' social security numbers or individual taxpayer identification numbers.*

EXPLANATION OF BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE IN A CHAPTER 13 CASE

This court order grants a discharge to the person named as the debtor after the debtor has completed all payments under the chapter 13 plan. It is not a dismissal of the case.

Collection of Discharged Debts Prohibited

The discharge prohibits any attempt to collect from the debtor a debt that has been discharged. For example, a creditor is not permitted to contact a debtor by mail, phone, or otherwise, to file or continue a lawsuit, to attach wages or other property, or to take any other action to collect a discharged debt from the debtor. *[In a case involving community property:* There are also special rules that protect certain community property owned by the debtor's spouse, even if that spouse did not file a bankruptcy case.] A creditor who violates this order can be required to pay damages and attorney's fees to the debtor.

However, a creditor may have the right to enforce a valid lien, such as a mortgage or security interest, against the debtor's property after the bankruptcy, if that lien was not avoided or eliminated in the bankruptcy case. Also, a debtor may voluntarily pay any debt that has been discharged.

Debts That are Discharged

The chapter 13 discharge order eliminates a debtor's legal obligation to pay a debt that is discharged. Most, but not all, types of debts are discharged if the debt is provided for by the chapter 13 plan or is disallowed by the court pursuant to section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Debts that are Not Discharged.

Some of the common types of debts which are not discharged in a chapter 13 bankruptcy case are:

- a. Domestic support obligations;
- b. Debts for most student loans (in a case filed on or after October 17, 2005);
- c. Debts for most fines, penalties, forfeitures, or criminal restitution obligations;
- d. Debts for personal injuries or death caused by the debtor's operation of a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft vehicle while intoxicated (in a case filed on or after October 17, 2005);
- e. Debts provided for under section 1322(b)(5) of the Bankruptcy Code and on which the last payment is due after the date on which the final payment under the plan was due;
- f. Debts for certain consumer purchases made after the bankruptcy case was filed if prior approval by the trustee of the debtor's incurring the debt was practicable but was not obtained; and
- g. Debts for most taxes to the extent not paid in full under the plan (in a case filed on or after October 17, 2005).

This information is only a general summary of the bankruptcy discharge. There are exceptions to these general rules. Because the law is complicated, you may want to consult an attorney to determine the exact effect of the discharge in this case.